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THE Fatherland

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A Weekly

GENERAL VON LOCHOW

WHO WILL PLAY A LEADING PART WHEN ACTIVITIES SHIFT TO THE WESTERN FRONT

Read:—WHY THE MONEY TRUST BACKS THE ALLIES

A POWERFUL STUDY OF YOUNG MORGAN—GREAT BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS AGENT

By Charles A. Collman

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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

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WHY THE MONEY TRUST BACKS THE ALLIES

I.—YOUNG MORGAN, BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS AGENT

By Charles A. Collman, Author of "The Stolen Railroad," Etc.

ONE autumn day as I was passing the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, where the new but rather unsightly home of J. P. Morgan & Co. had just been erected, a friend, one of the leading financial writers of the Street, seized me by the arm, and pointing across the way, he exclaimed: "Do you see that stone there, streaked with red, in the front wall of Morgan's building? That's the blood of the New Haven."

We laughed. It was jestingly said, but in it was the tragedy that lurks behind most jests. The leading men of New England, trusting in the integrity of the Elder Morgan, had invested their family fortunes in New Haven stock. And when the great blow fell, no men knew better than we in Wall Street of the many women, the widows of those men, who had come to interview their bankers on the wrecking of their all. Those strained, tear-stained faces of the New England widows haunted the Street for weeks. It was the bitter story of lost homes, of sons taken from college, sent to work in the factories their fathers had once owned.

The Elder Morgan inflated the costly bubble that disintegrated the New Haven. Throughout his career he had trusted confidently in the future. And she was kind to him. He died before she could confront him with an accusing finger.

The Elder Morgan died and we saw his son step into his place, into his fortune and the seat in the banking house that heads the Money Trust and controls the finances of our country. Wall Street was breathlessly curious to learn what manner of man was this who now headed the banking world.

Young Morgan, as he is still known, bears the same name as his father and possesses the same facial characteristics. He is tall, with a strong, athletic frame, a firm step and a pleasant face. He is popular among his friends, and no whisper of scandal has been breathed against his moral life.

The Elder Morgan had a genius for great financial operations, he built immense corporations, and was an art collector without being a connoisseur. He diverted himself by buying known works of art at the highest possible prices. There was a sort of bluff heartiness about the Elder Morgan even in his despotism. He once scandalized Wall Street by slapping his chief partner in the face. They called him a pirate, and the old joker dubbed his yacht the *Corsair*. When he died, I wrote his four-page obituary in the *Herald*. In order to get my material, I read about everything that had ever been written about Morgan, I questioned his friends and associates and consulted my personal experiences with the banker.

When I had completed that obituary, I was struck by a most remarkable fact. Not once by a gratuitous and kindly act, in no incident of his long career had he displayed the slightest sympathy for his human kind.

No wonder we in Wall Street were curious to learn the manner of man Young Morgan should prove to be.

I think the first revelation came to us all as a shock. On February 21st of this year Young Morgan testified before the United States Industrial Relations Committee. Chairman Walsh asked him what he considered the proper length of a working day for his employees.

"I haven't any opinion on that subject," replied Young Morgan.

"What do you regard as the proper income for an unskilled workman?"

"There again I have no opinion."

"Do you consider $10 a week sufficient to support a longshoreman?"

"I don't know. If that is all he can get and he takes it, I suppose it is enough," and Morgan laughed.

"At what age do you think children should go to work?"

"I haven't any opinion."

The spectators at the hearing began to regard the witness with curious interest.

"How far do you think stockholders are responsible for labor conditions?" continued the Chairman.

"I don't think stockholders have any responsibility in that matter," was the reply.

"How about directors?"

"None at all."

The witness was so indifferent and unresponsive to questions affecting laboring men and the causes of industrial unrest that the members of the Committee gladly let him depart with the remark: "You are permanently excused, Mr Morgan."

Now Young Morgan would tell you that he is a private banker. He has resigned from most directorates of the banks and corporations with which he is connected. Yet he still owns and controls those banks and corporations, steamship lines, steel and iron plants, and the great world-wide financial machinery that his father raised, and for which his father's father laid the foundations.

Young Morgan as a result of all this has immense power. It seems to me that there lies a source of uneasiness, if not acute danger to us in that the head of all this industry and banking, which concerns the welfare and personal safety of many millions of our people, should openly profess such unconcern, such a total absence of sympathy with his fellow-men. Of course, a man may think as he likes. But in our day it has become a sort of unwritten duty that the man who makes a great and easy fortune from the labor of others, who controls the public's money, and earns it from the public by the sale of large security issues, should exhibit some interest at least in those who work for him. I don't recall a single instance in public life of another man confessing the sentiments that Young Morgan has avowed. We see that the laws of heredity have been observed, and that the son has inherited his father's indifference to his human kind.

When the Elder Morgan died, his son at once sold the Chinese porcelains on which his father had spent vast sums gained from "financing" the Erie and New Haven. He sold his father's Fragonard panels. There had been some expectation that the son would bequeath to the public museums his father's art collections—an act of expiation, one might say, for past plunderings of the public. But Young Morgan cared nothing for the public's good wishes. He wanted the money.

We read in Carl Hovey's life of the Elder Morgan that the banker gained his education at the University of Göttingen. Those early associations in Germany maintained a warm spot in the old corsair's hardened heart. Now we see his son selling bayonets and

shrapnel that savage Sikhs and Senegal negroes may ravage the land where his father spent his youth. Young Morgan has little sentiment for his father's memory.

At the beginning of the European war, Young Morgan completed arrangements for making a loan to the Bank of France. This was on August 6, 1914. The Washington administration immediately asked American citizens to observe neutrality, and declared its opposition to the proposed French loan. Young Morgan then abandoned the French loan, to the great satisfaction of the people of this country.

Months passed, demand sterling dropped, English credit was affected, and England owed Morgan money. Then one day Young Morgan left this country for England. He landed in London. When the American correspondents there questioned him about his errand, he refused to talk. Young Morgan rarely talks. He went into the country, where he sought security from observation, and remained there for several weeks. In the United States Mr. Morgan's visit to England at such a crucial time was viewed with many misgivings. That the foremost American banker, noted for his British associations and sympathies, known, in fact, to be completely under the domination of this foreign influence, should be in England, secretly conferring with the heads of the British government, was sufficient to alarm every one of his countrymen. And Morgan was acting thus apparently against the express wishes of the Washington administration.

What was being plotted in England between Morgan and the heads of the British government?

"The danger hid, breeds dreadful doubts."

These dreadful doubts were soon to be verified. Young Morgan returned to this country and triumphantly announced that he had been appointed the official agent of the British government for the purchase of war munitions.

An American multi-millionaire had again set himself above the law. He had committed an unneutral act, while his less wealthy fellow-countrymen were besought to remain neutral.

It must be confessed that Mr. Morgan's countrymen received this announcement that he had become a foreign government agent with feelings of grief and shame. It was incomprehensible to them that an American citizen, a man of enormous wealth, driven by no necessity, should deliberately have gone into the business of buying shrapnel for the killing of his human kind.

Hatred stalks wide through the land. Lifelong friendships have been disrupted. Wounds have been opened which may never heal again. Turmoil reigns in this country, which may slowly be driven into a war in which it has no part. And Morgan has brought all this upon his country—the country which has showered upon him and his family all the opportunities, the ease and comfort that an enormous fortune brings.

But Young Morgan cares nothing for all that. He wants the money.

When recently charges were made in the British Parliament that Morgan was asking too high a price for his shrapnel, Lloyd George, Morgan's friend, defended him by saying that Morgan was making only two per cent. The trade in munitions is said to be approximating $2,000,000,000. Two per cent. of two billions is $40,000,000.* That a man, lured even by the spectre of this sum, should go into this bloody trade demands the possession of a cold and hardened heart. Young Morgan has all that.

We remember that the grief and destitution of the widows and orphans of New England left the Elder Morgan as unmoved as the ash on the tip of one of those black cigars from his private Cuban plantation.

I do not believe that any reproach or remonstrance would move Young Morgan to abandon his dreadful trade—no, not even though the widows and orphans he has made should plead with him, because, you see, he has no sympathy with his human kind.

If the general public was amazed by the act of Young Morgan in becoming the paid agent of a foreign government, what was the emotion of Wall Street? Bankers are the most conservative species of the money-making genera. A banker, as a rule, takes sides on public questions only in the most cautious and deliberate way. He

THE TWO MORGANS

wishes to get everybody's deposits, and sell his bonds and mortgages to the greatest number, as a baker sells his loaves of bread. He enters into no antagonisms, he challenges no enmities, since such courses are fatal to his trade.

To say that the banking element of Wall Street was thunderstruck would be to put it mildly. I have spoken with many bankers on this subject, and the general sentiment can be summed up in the words of an old and conservative member of the fraternity: "The Elder Morgan would never have done this thing. His son has left his father's ways. What the future will now have in store for him and the house his father left him no man may foretell."

I have before me a copy of the London *Daily Chronicle* of June 24, 1915, containing the speech of Lloyd George, Morgan's friend, before the House of Commons:

"In consequence of the great importance of the American and Canadian markets, I have asked Mr. D. A. Thomas—(cheers)—to go over and assist in developing that side of the work. *He will exercise control over the production of munitions in Canada and the States,* and will be given the fullest authority. *Mr. Thomas will act in co-operation with the representatives of the government in the States and in Canada.* There is not the slightest idea of superseding the existing agencies there. These agencies have worked admirably, and, I believe, have saved this country millions of money. He will co-operate with Messrs. Morgan & Co., *the accredited agents of the British government.*"

Can this boast of the British politician possibly be true? Has our country reached so low a pass that the representative of the British government exercises control over American industries, acting in co-operation with America's leading banker, the paid agent of the British government?

Not long ago a demented man went to Young Morgan's home and shot at him. The crack of a pistol smoked out the fact that the British Ambassador was present in Morgan's home.

That the British Ambassador was a visitor at the home of a pro-British banker would not be noteworthy. But what are we to suspect when the British Ambassador is secretly found in conference with the paid agent of the British government? What was he doing there? "The danger hid, breeds dreadful doubts."

* NOTE:—This sum represents only Mr. Morgan's commission as Britain's agent. Immense additional profits are also being made by him and his money trust associates from the companies engaged in the manufacture of munitions in which they are interested.

If Young Morgan still retains his American citizenship, if he has not abandoned it as a result of his contract with the British government, as so many of his pro-British friends have done—Waldorf Astor, Sir (?) William C. Van Horne and Sir (?) Thomas G. Shaughnessy, who spat upon republican principles and renounced their American citizenship to swear allegiance to the English throne —if, I say, Mr. Morgan is still one of us, he owes it to his countrymen to take them into his confidence before a Congressional inquiry is made into these grave affairs.

Young Morgan should tell the American people with whose consent he became the accredited agent of the British government, and whether he first consulted the Washington authorities before he compromised his country in this wise. He should tell us whether, as Lloyd George says, he really is co-operating with Mr. Thomas in supervising American industries, and how far the financial resources of our people are being used in this contraband trade with England.

Young Morgan should tell us why, after abandoning his loan to France in the summer of 1914, he now makes a French loan in the summer of 1915; why he makes a $45,000,000 loan to Canada and is contemplating a loan to the British government of $100,000,000 of the American people's money, after the Administration in Washington made him abandon these loans twelve months ago.

Clear explanation should allay the dreadful fears that a British plot exists to make this country fight England's war in Europe as the price of $40,000,000 in commissions for the purchase of $2,000,000,000 worth of war material.

I am sure that the entire country sympathized with Mr. Morgan when a crack-brained fool tried to strike him down. It sympathized also with his mother and his wife who were prostrated when they learned of the dreadful attempt. One can almost hear the two women pleading with the son and husband: "Jack, give up this dreadful business. You see what it is leading to."

And the man remains unmoved.

About the time that deed occurred, there was in one of the Sunday newspapers a halftone picture taken from a Galician battlefield. It was not a pleasant picture. It showed a group of Galician peasant women assembled about a wooden shack, waiting patiently for a dole of black bread and salt. They were barefooted, and some of them had beastlike faces, torn with suffering and grief. I fear that our women also would be barefooted and show beastlike faces, if ever our homes were ravaged by Russian Cossacks. In the same paper Lloyd George was boasting that Britain would win the war, not by the valor of British arms, but by starving women such as these. These ragged Galician peasant women knew that an Austro-German regiment had captured on that spot, from the Russians, boxes of ammunition "Made in America." They knew who had sold these arms to the Russians via Archangel. Oh, it is known by this time over the world. They had come from Britain's munitions agent, who thereby was earning his two per cent.

But these ragged, wretched Galician peasant women WERE ALSO WIVES AND MOTHERS. THEY ALSO HAD SEEN THEIR SONS AND HUSBANDS STRICKEN DOWN. And these women were primitive natures. They knew how to curse and wail.

The old Assyrian kings were conspicuous for a peculiar streak of cruelty. When they captured a town, they proudly record making mounds outside of the city gates of the hands and ears of their captives. "Those whom I spared, I put out their eyes and cut off their noses." Modern historians explain this peculiar trait of the Assyrians by stating that these people lacked imagination—that is, they could not conceive suffering in others as applied to themselves.

I think this rule applies to Young Morgan. I fear he fails in imagination.

I confess that if I were Britain's munitions agent, I would wake 'o nights sweating with fright, my ears ringing with those shrieks and wails from the Galician battle-fields:

"Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.
What do I fear? Myself? there's none else by:
There is no creature loves me;
And if I die, no soul will pity me:
Nay, wherefore should they? Since that I myself
Find in myself no pity to myself.
Methought the souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent."

I have never before written a word in criticism of Young Morgan, and what I add now I write with reluctance and regret. But this pro-British banker, this handsome stalwart man, with his satiate eye, with his lack of human sympathy, with absence of sentiment and imagination, walking to and from his banking house in Wall Street to earn his bloody two per cent., I regard to-day as the man most dangerous to the peace of his country.

"SECRETS OF GERMAN PROGRESS"

TO the readers of THE FATHERLAND the remarkable article of Mr. Frank Koester on the secrets of German progress are as familiar as household remedies. They have been the source of vast information which has lain neglected too long and have been the medium for enlightenment regarding German institutions, whose influence is destined to be far-reaching among intelligent Americans.

Mr. Koester is an expert consulting engineer, with the rare gift of observing as well as absorbing, and of explaining his deductions to his readers. As the author of five or six works on electricity, engineering, city planning and development, and the philosophy of public waste, he is known to many as an author of ability on economic questions; but in none of his works has be written in quite the popular vein as in "Secrets of German Progress," published by THE FATHERLAND Corporation.

The book is what it pretends to be, an expert exposition of the great political and social springs which have driven the clock-work of modern Germany and enabled it to pass its European rivals in competition for markets, for the development of its resources and the encouragement of all that is best in the nation, physically and intellectually. There are chapters that read like an essay on the wonders of Spartan, Roman and Athenian civilization. Chapter after chapter unfolds secrets of German efficiency and constructive statesmanship toward the goal of national prosperity, contentment and happiness, and with rare insight and ability the author disperses the cloud of ignorance and misinformation regarding the German Empire, which is so largely responsible for the prejudice against German institutions since the outbreak of the war.

Americans as a mass—for years in the bonds of the British press bureau ramified in every capital in Europe—have never understood Germany and the Germans. Imperceptibly a new civilization has grown up, with new tenets and a new outlook on life, a civilization whose motto is "All for One and One for All," of law impartially enforced, a civilization without paupers and without slums.

The present war is but a struggle of the forces of despotism and decadence on one hand against the spirit of practical modernism on the other. Germany's victory will mean the world-wide adoption of its institutions, the good with the bad.

Mr. Koester's book contains nineteen chapters in which such subjects are discussed as "The Duty of the State to the Citizens," "Government Control of Public Utilities," "The Government as a Business Partner," "Responsibility of the Press," "Non-Political City Administration," "The New Science of German Agriculture," "Bismarck's Great Policy," "The German Woman of To-Day," "The German Army as a National Backbone," "The German Navy," "The Housing Problem in Germany," "The World's Debt to German Technique" and "Mutual Interest of Germany and the United States." The volume of 306 pages is handsomely bound in brown cloth. Net price, $1.25.

MAKING WAR "HUMANE"

SENATOR LODGE is among those who demand that the United States should stop the exportation of all food supplies to Germany in order that Great Britain may successfully carry out her plan of starving her enemy into submission and thus shorten the period of the war.

ANSWER OF LEAGUE OF GERMAN SCHOLARS AND ARTISTS TO THE PROFESSORS OF GREAT BRITAIN

"Kultur" vs. Culture, or, Kant vs. Cant

(On November 11, 1914, THE FATHERLAND published a statement signed by the foremost scholars and artists of Germany. This paper presented the case of Germany with admirable sobriety and distinction. In answer to the arguments contained in that memorable declaration the leading professors of Great Britain in collaboration issued a rebuttal. They presented the very same arguments with which we are so familiar. The Germans had "destroyed such monuments of culture and learning as the library at Louvain and the Cathedrals of Reims and Malines." They had violated the neutrality of Belgium. "England had in common with France, Russia, Prussia and Austria undertaken the solemn obligation of guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. The preservation of this neutrality was for us a matter of deepest sentiment and likewise of most vital interest. The violation of this neutrality would not only destroy the independence of Belgium, but also the whole foundation on which rests the possibility of neutrality at all and the existence of such States as are weaker than their neighbors." Among the names attached to the English plea are such well-known personalities as F. B. Jevons, Sir Oliver Lodge, Gilbert Murray, William Osler, Arthur Quiller-Couch, Walter Raleigh, William Ramsay and others equally famous. To this statement the German artists and scholars replied herewith.

WE have had the grievous experience that in the present struggle which is waging between nations that rightly were considered until now guardians of civilization, even men intellectually eminent, truth-loving and masters in the use of language, no longer find it possible to understand each other when they belong to hostile parties.

It is on this account that we have up to the present considered it superfluous to reply to those who signed the "Declaration by the Professors of Great Britain addressed to the academical Circles of Germany." It has been reported to us, however, that our silence has been taken by many as an admission that we have good reason to feel ourselves worsted in the controversy, and we would, therefore, earnestly present the following statements to our English colleagues, even at the risk of speaking to no purpose.

I.

The principal defect in the relations which have hitherto existed between the countries now hostile to each other is, as it seems to us, that they have known too little of one another. From this fact alone have arisen the misunderstandings and discords that have finally resulted in the outbreak of a mortal combat. If the educated classes in England had had only approximately a correct view of the sentiments ruling in the German people before the outbreak of the war, they would have avoided adopting the catchphrase spread abroad by journalistic swashbucklers, that the writers Nietzsche, von Treitschke, von Bülow and von Bernhardi exercised a preponderating influence in Germany; a statement that here at home called forth from those who knew the facts only a smile.

The writings of General von Bernhardi had been known only to a very small circle here, before his name was brought to our notice by way of England. The great historian von Treitschke, who has been dead for twenty years, is separated by a generation from the intellectual life of present-day Germany with its mode of thinking upon political questions. Von Treitschke is industriously cited in the writings of Bernhardi, and we take it that from this fact it comes that England shows such a surprising familiarity with the former's words. The poet-philosopher Nietzsche has, in fact, had considerable influence upon a part of the German people, though others have always regarded him as misleading, but, in any case, it can only be through a misunderstanding of single expressions of his that he can be connected with the reproach, that Germany had a desire for universal dominion; for the conflict proclaimed by him was an intellectual one. So far as the fourth of the names mentioned is concerned, we can only suppose that perhaps he is meant, who is the most conciliatory of all German statesmen.

But even if Bernhardi had an influence in Germany, this would never have produced such a disastrous effect as that called forth by the English translation of his book "Unsere Zukunft" ("Our Future"), the title of which was changed in the translation for agitative purposes into quite another: "Britain as Germany's Vassal." This falsification helped to stir up the minds of Englishmen to indignation against Germany. Never has there been in our country a writer who has given expression so brusquely to his delight in a war between the nations as John Ruskin when he wrote: "By war nations are created, by peace they are destroyed." Nevertheless, we refrain from making use of these words to hurl a reproach at the sentiments of the English people.

II.

When the English scholars assert further that until now it has been only the German army which has intentionally bombarded and destroyed historical buildings and monuments of civilization, such as the library at Louvain or the cathedrals of Reims and Malines, the limitation "until now (bis jetzt*), if it has reference to the present war, relieves us of the necessity of answering, for in this war the troops opposed to us have had as yet no opportunity of demonstrating how far their love for German works of art extends. If, however, the intention was to draw past times into the comparison, history gives us examples enough of the fighting forces of our adversaries committing acts of devastation, out of mere wantonness and lust of destruction, with which the severity we were compelled to exercise, through the treacherous methods adopted by our enemies, is not to be mentioned in the same breath. For only out of bitter necessity, and with a wish to spare as far as possible, have out guns been directed at objects whose destruction we, with mankind in general, lament as an irreparable loss.

III.

Our English colleagues are certainly right when they express the opinion, that it is difficult for the individual man under his human limitations "to weigh justly the points in dispute affecting his own country," but it seems to us yet more difficult to do the adversary justice in the midst of the hurly-burly of the moment. On this account we do not wonder that the English scholars charge the German government with keeping back the truth, as contrasted with the action of their own government in the matter. Nevertheless, we take the liberty of calling their attention to the fact, that the loss of every man and every ship is communicated to us without hesitancy by our authorities, while, from the very beginning of the war down to the present day, the English press has been charging their army administration with suppressing the news.

We shall never shirk the duty of most accurately testing the facts, but we seek the truth far back of the published diplomatic documents, and it has been established as a truth, that a peace-loving people, with a peace-loving ruler at their head, have for years been driven towards a war, which, although it remained latent until recently, had its virtual beginning with the "encircling" policy of the English King Edward VII. It was only the instinctive shrinking back from such a horrible event which preserved for the world, for a time at least, the appearance of peace. When the matter is regarded from this point of view, the question whether the docu-

* Since we have not been put in possession of the English original of the "Declaration," we are obliged to cite the German text sent us by the signers and in a given case to retranslate this, as nearly as we can, back into English.

ments published by the different governments are more or less complete seems to us one of minor importance. However, the contents of the Austro-Hungarian Red Book, which has lately been issued, supplies the greater part of the gaps which our English colleagues felt obliged to point out as existing in the German compilation. The historians among them, and not only they, are sufficiently aware that a scientific presentation of the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, and one that is free from objection, will not be possible for a long time to come. Until this period arrives, they, as well as we, must take care to avoid pronouncing a definitive judgment.

IV.

It can no longer be disputed that the murder of the successor to the Austro-Hungarian throne and his wife was carried out with the help of Servian officials, and just as little can it be doubted that Austria had the right to demand retribution for this crime, and at the same time to secure herself against like attempts to overthrow the Monarchy. And this is so, no matter how various the opinions may be as to the way in which this right should have been made effective. What must be disputed, however, is the right of Russia to call a halt in the attempt to punish Servia, and to make Servia's cause her own. In this claim of Russia's to act as the protector of Servia—a claim which could not rightly be based, either on the fact that she was a border State, or on economic or dynastic connections, or even on sameness of language—lay a demand which challenged the resistance of Austria-Hungary and likewise of Germany.

When we find the words of the German White Book cited by the English scholars in the following way:

"We were, in this connection, well aware that hostile proceedings, if taken by Austria-Hungary against Servia, might bring Russia upon the scene, and thereby involve us in a war. We could not,* however, advise our ally to yield where it would be incompatible with her dignity to do so." We are astonished that men, who in their investigations are accustomed to aim in other cases at the greatest accuracy, have thought proper to omit from the second sentence of the above the justification there stated: "In recognition of the fact that the vital interests of Austria-Hungary were at stake." For it was just the necessity of protecting the vital interests of Austria-Hungary, and accordingly our own, which assigned us our place by the side of our ally. And when the English scholars draw from the same sentence the conclusion that the German government with those words conceded ("eingeräumt") that it did not secretly advise Austria to diminish its demands even in the least, they charge that government with having, either voluntarily or involuntarily, let out a secret, which it was incumbent upon it, as an alleged State secret, to have preserved. The reasons which have led the English scholars to attribute so childlike a simplicity to earnest men, such as they themselves must admit the leaders of German politics to be, lie assuredly very deep; they remain hidden from us.

Since the English scholars call in doubt, on the other hand, the respect of the German government for the truth "in its assurances to the other Powers," it would be without purpose to refer to the despatches of the German Emperor, inspired as they are with the warmest love of peace; but the testimony of the Belgian chargé d'affaires in St. Petersburg, M. de l'Escaille, must be proof even against their mistrust. He writes on July 30th to his minister as follows:

"The one thing incontestable is, that Germany has striven both here and in Vienna to find some means of avoiding a general conflict."

When they insist, however, that Germany should have taken part in a conference of the representatives of France, England and Italy, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, they appear to have left out of consideration the fact that Germany's joining in an attempt to cite Austria before a European tribunal would have had the result, almost by a natural necessity, of severing our relations with our ally. Even our most bitter adversaries should not deem us capable of such criminal frivolity.

Up to this point—and we gladly make them the acknowledgment—our English colleagues have sought to justify their views by statements which can well form legitimate matter for discussion. When, however, they go on to say:

"One thing we willingly concede: Germany would most probably have preferred not to become, just yet, involved in a war with England. She would rather first have weakened and humiliated Russia, subjected Servia to the power of Austria, rendered France harmless and Belgium dependent, and then, in possession of a vast superiority of power, have had her reckoning with England." And, further: "Germany's ground of complaint is: England would not agree to this." We can only remark that this language is a regrettable departure from the lines of a scientific mode of thinking and discussing, and we disdain to speak further of an insinuation which is contradicted by the whole course of the politics of the German Empire.

V.

We have no doubt that large numbers in England cherished the sincere wish to live in peace with Germany, and the efforts they made to bring about a permanent understanding were fully reciprocated by the endeavors of the German educated classes, acting in accord with their government. But the English government had been already, and before the question of our position towards Belgium, aroused them to fever heat, too long involved in an understanding with the Franco-Russian coalition (see Blue Book No. 105, appendix 1) for it to be able or willing to observe a true peace-policy. To prove this it is only necessary for us to refer to the attitude which the English government assumed during the critical time immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. It may be permitted in this connection to make a further quotation from the secret report, already mentioned, of the Belgian chargé d'affaires, M. de l'Escaille. He writes:

"To-day in St. Petersburg one is fully persuaded, nay, one has even the assurance, that England will stand by France. This is a matter of great importance, and has contributed not a little to give the war party the upper hand." (White Book No. 28.)

And we add to this a reference to No. 89 of the English Blue Book, according to which Sir Edward Grey, already on the 29th of July, made a statement to the German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, which cannot be distinguished from a threat of war:

"We knew very well that if the issue did become such that we thought British interests required us to intervene, we must intervene at once, and the decision would have to be very rapid, just as the decisions of the other Powers had to be."

And if any one should be still in doubt where, according to the opinion of her leading statesman, the interests of England lay, we would refer him to No. 87 of the Blue Book, according to which Sir Edward Grey, immediately after the conversation with Prince Lichnowsky, reported this to the French ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, and the ambassador received the impression that what Sir Edward Grey means—and this interpretation was acknowledged to be correct by the latter—was this: That should other issues be raised —i. e., than that of a conflict between Austria and Russia—and Germany and France become involved so that the question became one of the hegemony of Europe, England would then decide what it was necessary for her to do.

M. Cambon, who knew how to construe rightly this guarded language, was naturally in the highest degree satisfied with it. We are of the opinion, however, that a government, which was sincerely endeavoring to preserve international peace, could have proved its love for this in a more effectual and less equivocal manner than by stirring up the contentious disposition of two States, who were still hesitating to enter upon hostilities, by presenting them with the enticing prospect that they could be sure of its powerful assistance in case of war.

VI.

This prospect would indeed have proved deceptive, if the English scholars are right in their assertion, that up to the very last there existed in England the determined desire to remain neutral, in case this could have been done without injury to the honor of the nation. Germany herself, so they say, made the fulfilling of this wish impossible.

So Germany's action touched the honor of England! In what way? In that she violated the neutrality of Belgium, which England with other countries, including disloyal Germany, had guaranteed, a guarantee which England felt herself obliged to uphold under all circumstances.

* The word "not" is wanting, although the sense demands it.

These phrases have indeed become very popular, and were reckoned upon to catch those whose powers of discernment were untrained, but that the learned men of England should adopt them, even though the official publications of their own country, as well as those of France, show clearly the insincerity of such statements, is for us a matter of regret.

Sir Edward Grey, as is well-known, inquired in Berlin on July 30th, whether the German government was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violated it. And on the 1st of August the German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, put to Sir Edward Grey the counter-question, whether if Germany pledged herself to respect this neutrality, England on her part would remain neutral.

State Secretary von Jagow in Berlin answered Sir Edward Grey's question by saying he must first ask the Kaiser and the Chancellor, a procedure that was necessary not only in our system of government. Sir Edward Grey, however, replied to the counter-question evasively: The government would consider what to do, it must make its action largely dependent on public opinion, and above all, England is not in a position to promise to remain neutral on a promise made by Germany that goes no further than the observance of the neutrality of Belgium. "I did not think that we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone." (Blue Book No. 123.)

Germany thus made an offer to the English government to observe the neutrality of Belgium—the violation of which neutrality that government afterward proclaimed before the world as its real reason for going to war—and the English government disdainfully rejected this offer.

VII.

Germany, however, in her efforts to keep at peace with England, went much further. Sir Edward Grey felt himself called upon on the 2nd of August to make the following statement to the French ambassador, M. Cambon:

"I am authorized to give the assurance that if the German fleet comes into the channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power," which, as he on August 3rd added by way of explanation, would mean:

"That from this moment on England and Germany would be at war with each other." (En sorte que dés ce moment l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne seraient en etat de guerre.) (Yellow Book, No. 143.)

These declarations, which, in view of the events expected, were almost equivalent to the unconditional assurances of an ally, make no reference to the question of Belgian neutrality, which is thus shown to have been in truth in no way decisive for the action of the English government. But let us even accept it as a fact, that England's honor was engaged in the matter. What did Germany do, in order once again to show that she took account of this position of England's and to render the maintenance of English neutrality possible? The answer appears from the report of the French ambassador in London, who on August 3rd announced to his government:

"The German ambassador has let it be known that if England remains neutral, Germany will refrain from carrying on a naval war, and will not make use of the Belgian coast as a base of operations." (L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a adressé à la presse un communiqué disant que si l'Angleterre restait neutre, l'Allemagne renoncerait à toute opération navale et ne se servirait pas des côtes belges comme point d'appui.) (Yellow Book, No. 144.)

And on the next day the Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, himself declared in the German Reichstag, that so long as England preserves her neutrality, our fleet will not attack the north coast of France, and we are even ready to refrain from hostile operations against French shipping in case France for her part does not interfere with ours.

We draw from these facts the conclusion, that not only was England's honor most carefully considered by Germany, but, also, that it was not at stake, and if we give expression to our conviction that the English government made the question of the violation of Belgian neutrality the basis of its grievances against Germany, only to secure the applause of the crowd, and to allege the pretence of a moral sanction for its own longing to go to war, it would be difficult to refute us.

VIII.

Since, however, the English scholars dwell upon the moral significance of the so-called violation of Belgian neutrality, we deem it worth while to reply to their contention.

The character of the neutrality of Belgium, which an American has appropriately described as a "one-sided neutrality," is sufficiently indicated by a document in which the director in the Belgian foreign office, Count van der Straaten, has recorded a conversation which took place on April 23, 1912, between the English military attaché in Brussels, Lieutenant-Colonel Bridges and General Jungbluth, the chief of the Belgian general staff. In this conversation the lieutenant-colonel said as follows:

Le gouvernement britannique lors des derniers événements aurait débarqué immédiatement chez nous, même si nous n'avions pas demandé de secours.	At the time of the recent events the English government would have at once landed troops in Belgium even if we had desired no help.
Le général a objecté qu'il faudrait pour cela notre consentement.	The general objected that our consent would be necessary for that.
L'Attaché militaire a répondu qu'il le savait, *mais que comme nous n'étions pas à même d'empêcher les Allemands de passer chez nous, l'Angleterre aurait débarqueé ses troupes en Belgique en tout état de cause.*	The military attache replied he knew that, *but since we should not be able to restrain the Germans from marching through our country, England would have landed troops in Belgium in any case.*

Against the announcement of this manifest act of violence, neither the Belgian chief-of-staff ventured to offer opposition, nor did the Belgian government feel itself called upon to enter into a similar understanding, *mutatis mutandis,* with Germany, which an honorable neutrality policy would have led it to do. The belief of the German government that Belgium—it makes no difference whether voluntarily or yielding to the pretext of compulsion—would take her place on the side of the western powers, and that the treaty of 1839, guaranteeing neutrality, had long since become a farce, and was only kept alive nominally to lead Germany to relax her vigilance, has thus been strikingly confirmed.

IX.

In our task of refuting the assertions of the English scholars, point by point, we have reached the last of these. When they say that "never within living memory has there been such a unanimity of opinion in reference to a political question as now," we beg leave to refer them to the utterances of the leader of the English labor party—utterances which are at least as well known to them as to us—but above all to the stand which was taken at the beginning of the complications immediately preceding the war by the members of the cabinet, Viscount Morley, John Burns and C. P. Trevelyan; and when Ramsay Macdonald wrote:

"During the last eight years Sir Edward Grey has been a threat to the peace of Europe, and his policy a misfortune for England." The academical circles of Germany have nothing to add to this statement.

Conclusion

We repeat here the words upon which we laid emphasis at the beginning of our answer: if one had sought after the means of bringing the nations now arrayed against each other to know one another better, there never could have arisen such a disastrous misunderstanding as that, for example, which is to be found in the closing words of the Declaration of the English scholars. The "military system" in Germany—of this they could and ought to have convinced themselves—was not a bugbear for Europe, as even they would like to have it considered, but the shield which the German people opposed to their adversaries for the protection of their country and their homes, and the belief that Germany had "dreams of the increase of power by violence" was a delusion evoked by a disordered fancy, the result of a nightmare, to attacks of which the English organism, over-nourished by the abundance of countries it has incorporated, is often subject.

We Germans have never begrudged our Anglo-Saxon blood relations their world-encircling power. The course of this war so far has taught us for the first time that the mastery of the seas, which England regards as her hereditary right, and for which she contends up to the point of treating contemptuously established axioms of international law, makes doubtful the continuance and the further development of national culture. To fight against this claim is for us a sacred duty, the performance of which will prove a blessing to all people, and especially to those who, through their feebleness,

have been condemned by England to a loss of their rights. We Germans shall not cease, even in the future, to respect and admire English science and learning, full of confidence, however, we leave history to decide the question whether in this war England or Germany wields its weapons "in the case of freedom and of peace."

EUGEN D'ALBERT, Councillor and Professor
KARL VON AMIRA, Professor of Law, Munich
CONRAD ANSORGE, Charlottenburg
ERWIN BAUR, Professor of Botany, Berlin
PROF. PETER BEHRENS, Architect, Berlin
IMMANUEL BEKKER, Professor of Law, Heidelberg
OTTO BINSWANGER, Professor of Psychiatry, Jena
LEO BLECH, Royal General Director of Music, Charlottenburg
WALTER BLOEM, Stuttgart
WILHELM VON BODE, Exz., Gen. Director of the Royal Museum, Berlin
OSKAR BLUMENTHAL, Berlin
KARL BONHOEFFER, Professor of Psychiatry, Berlin
LUJO BRENTANO, Professor of Political Economy, Munich
HANS BUNTE, Professor of Chemistry, Karlsruhe
HUGO CARO, Lawyer, Berlin
HERMANN COHEN, Professor of Philosophy, Berlin
LOVIS CORINTH, Berlin
CARL CORRENS, Professor of Botany, Berlin
VINZENZ CZERNY, Exz., Professor of Chirurgy, Heidelberg
ERNST DAENELL, Professor of History, Münster
ROBERT DAVIDSOHN, Professor of History, Munich
PROF. FRANZ VON DEFREGGER, Munich
PROF. WILHELM DÖRPFELD, Berlin
ERICH VON DRYGALSKI, Professor of Geography, Munich
FRIEDRICH VON DUHN, Professor of Archaeology, Heidelberg
RICHARD EHRENBERG, Professor of Civics, Rostock
PAUL EHRLICH, Exz., Professor of Medicine, Frankfort-on-Main
GEORG ENGEL, Berlin
KARL ENGLER, Exz., Professor of Chemistry, Karlsruhe
WILHELM ERB, Exz., Professor of Medicine, Heidelberg
OTTO ERNST, Gross-Flottbek
DERH. ESSER, Professor of Catholic Theology, Bonn
HERBERT EULENBERG, Kaiserswerth
CARL ANTON EWALD, Professor of Medicine, Berlin, L. L. D., Univ. of Maryland
HEINRICH FINKE, Professor of History, Freiburg (Br.)
GUSTAV FRENSSEN, Blankenese
MAX FRIEDLANDER, Professor of Music, Berlin
AUGUST VON FRORIEP, Professor of Anatomy, Tübingen
LUDWIG FULDA, Berlin
LUDWIG GANGHOFER, Munich
PROF. EDUARD VON GEBHARDT, Düsseldorf
PROF. FRIEDRICH GERNSHEIM, Berlin
CARL GRAEBE, Professor of Chemistry, Frankfort-on-Main
PROF. HANS GRAESSEL, Munich
CORNELIUS GURLITT, Professor of History of Fine Arts, Dresden
PROF. HUGO FREIHERR VON HABERMANN, Munich
ERNST HAECKEL, Exz., Professor of Zoology, Jena
MAX HALBE, Munich
BERNHARD HARMS, Professor of Civics, Kiel
PROF. ROBERT VON HAUG, Stuttgart
HERMANN HAUPT, Professor of History, Gieben
CARL HAUPTMANN, Mittel-Schreiberhau
GERHART HAUPTMANN, Agnetendorf
ARTHUR HEFFTER, Professor of Pharmacology, Berlin
JULIUS HELLMANN, Director of The Colonial Bank, Berlin
VICTOR HENSEN, Professor of Physiology, Kiel
PAUL MILLINGTON HERRMANN, Director of Deutsche Bank, Berlin
WILHELM HERRMANN, Professor of Protestant Theology, Marburg
RICHARD HERTWIG, Professor of Zoology, Munich
KARL HINKELDEYN, Exz., Architect, Charlottenburg
PROF. ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK, Berlin
ERNST VON IHNE, Exz., Court Architect, Berlin
WILHELM KAHL, Professor of Law, Berlin
LEOPOLD GRAF VON KALCKREUTH, Eddelsen
PROF. ARTHUR KAMPF, President of Society of Artists, Berlin
PROF. HEINRICH KAYSER, Architect, Berlin
ANTON KOCH, Professor of Catholic Theology, Tübingen
JOSEF KOHLER, Professor of Law, Berlin
ALBRECHT KOSSEL, Professor of Physiology, Heidelberg
PROF. WILHELM KREIS, Director of Craftsmanship, Düsseldorf
WILLY KUKENTHAL, Professor of Zoology, Breslau
PROF. CARL LANGHAMMER, Berlin
OTTO LENTZ, Professor of Bacteriology, Berlin
MAX LENZ, Professor of History, Hamburg
RUDOLF LEONHARD, Professor of Law, Breslau
PROF. MAX LIEVERMANN, Berlin
KARL VON LILIENTHAL, Professor of Law, Heidelberg
CARL VON LINDE, Professor of Physics, Munich
FRANZ VON LISZT, Professor of Law, Berlin
PROF. FRITZ MACKENSEN, Director of High School of Fine Arts, Weimar
THOMAS MANN, Munich
LUDWIG MANZEL, President Royal Academy of Art, Berlin
FELIX MARCHAND, Professor of Medicine, Leipzig
FRITZ MAUTHNER, Meersburg
GEORG VON MAYR, Professor of Civics, Munich
FRIEDRICH MERKEL, Professor of Anatomy, Göttingen
SEBASTIAN MERKLE, Professor of Catholic Theology, Würzburg
ERNST VON MEYER, Professor of Chemistry, Dresden
PROF. PAUL MEYERHEIM, Berlin
ADOLPH MIETHE, Professor of Chemistry, Berlin
LUDWIG MITTEIS, Professor of Law, Leipzig
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HERMANN MUTHESIUS, Architect, Berlin
FRIEDRICH NAUMANN, Berlin
ALBERT NEISSER, Professor of Medicine, Breslau
CARL VON NOORDEN, Professor of Medicine, Frankfort-on-Main
KONRAD OEBBEKE, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, Munich
PROF. SIEGFRIED OCHS, Berlin
PROF. HANS OLDE, Director of Royal Academy for Fine Arts, Kassel
HERMANN ONCKEN, Professor of History, Heidelberg
FRANZ OPPENHEIMER, Assistant Professor of Civics, Berlin
PROF. BRUNO PAUL, Director of Craftsman School, Berlin
MAX PLANCK, Professor of Physics, Berlin
RUDOLPH PRESBER, Berlin
KARL RATHGEN, Professor of Political Economy, Hamburg
PROF. MAX REGER, General Director of Music, Jena
HANS RICHTER, Court Director of Music, Bayreuth
ALOIS RIEHL, Professor of Philosophy, Berlin
FRIEDRICH ROMBERG, Professor of Engineering, Berlin
WILHELM ROUX, Professor of Anatomy, Halle-on-S.
MAX RUBNER, Professor of Medicine, Berlin
EDUARD SACHAU, Professor of Oriental Philology, Berlin
PROF. FRITZ SCHAPER, Berlin
PROF. XAVER SCHARWENKA, Berlin
THEODOR SCHIEMANN, Professor of History, Berlin
PROF. CARL LUDWIG SCHLEICH, Berlin
WILHELM SCHMIDTBONN, Munich
PROF. BRUNO SCHMITZ, Charlottenburg
GUSTAV VON SCHMOLLER, Exz., Professor of Political Economy, Berlin
PROF. GUSTAV SCHÖNLEBER, Karlsruhe
GUSTAVE SCHWALBE, Professor of Anatomy, Strasburg
RUDOLF SOHM, Professor of Law, Leipzig
DR. KARL STRUPP, Frankfort-on-Main
JOSEF STUBBEN, Councillor, Berlin
PROF. FRANZ VON STUCK, Munich
HERMAN SUDERMANN, Berlin
PROF. HENRY THODE
PROF. HANS THOMA, Exz., Karlsruhe
PROF. WILHELM TRUBNER, Karlsruhe
PROF. LOUIS TUAILLON, Berlin
PAUL UNNA, Professor of Medicine, Hamburg
MAX VERWORN, Professor of Physiology, Bonn
HANS VIRCHOW, Professor of Anatomy, Berlin
KARL VOLLMÖLLER, Berlin
RICHARD VOSS, Königssee
ADOLF WACH, Exz., Professor of Law, Leipzig
ADOLF WAGNER, Exz., Professor of Civics, Berlin
SIEGFRIED WAGNER, Bayreuth
WILHELM WALDEYER, Professor of Anatomy, Berlin
THEODOR WIEGAND, Director of Royal Museum, Berlin
W. WIEN, Professor of Physics, Würzburg
RICHARD WILLSTATTER, Professor of Chemistry, Berlin
HEINRICH WÖLFFLIN, Professor of History of Art, Munich
ERNST FREIHERR VON WOLZOGEN, Darmstadt
LUDWIG WULLNER, Berlin
WILHELM WUNDT, Professor of Philosophy, Leipzig
HERMANN ZIMMERMANN, Professor of Engineering, Berlin
FEDOR VON ZOBELITZ, Berlin
PHILIPP ZORN, Professor of International Law, Bonn
N. ZUNTZ, Professor of Physiology, Berlin

THE GREAT WALL STREET CONSPIRACY

Every American Citizen Who Has Bank Deposits Is in Danger of Losing His Money by a Startling Hold-Up Game

IT is time for every American to be on duty! The great financial machine of Wall Street, headed by J. P. Morgan, is on duty. It is about to strain the financial resources of the United States to the last cog in order to save England from the ruin she has brought upon herself. **The English pound sterling, which is normally quoted at 4.78¾, has dropped to 4.65 at this writing.** Such a decline has never been heard of in English finances. French exchange has dropped in proportion. **The German mark alone is rising steadily.** The Wall Street conspirators know that England is doomed. The United States must save her.

The most influential Wall Street organ, the New York *Times*, has sounded the alarm. An article of startling frankness, published on its first page in the issue of August 14, indicates clearly what Wall Street expects of us in order to save England and the Allies. The proposition is one of unheard-of boldness, of desperate recourse. If the scheme advocated by Wall Street is successful every depositor doing business with banks allied with the Morgan institutions runs the risk of being ruined with the ruin of England.

It is boldly proposed to enable England to carry on the war with the money of American citizens. In the final settlement the banks concerned in the deal will have nothing to show their depositors but England's promise to pay, or English securities as worthless as Confederate bonds. The Wall Street bandits were never engaged in a more desperate hold-up game. They are trying to send good money after bad in a frenzied effort to save what they can. It is a gambler's chance. It is not theirs, but your money they are going to spend.

The time to act is now or never! American banking interests having in custody the money of the American people must not be allowed to gamble with their funds for the sake of saving the power that conspired to bring about the present war.

WORKING FOR FAIR PLAY

THE two most influential newspapers in St. Paul, Minn., the *Dispatch* and the *Pioneer Press*, have recently had a number of articles and studies of current conditions caused by the war, which really attempt to maintain the true American attitude of fairness and neutrality. We understand that this is due chiefly to the efforts of one of St. Paul's leading journalists, Mr. Louis J. Livingston, who is the author of a strong statement of Americanism in "An Open Letter to Woodrow Wilson," which can be purchased by addressing F. A., Box 27, St. Paul, Minn.

THE WAR OF 1920

By the Author of "A Trip Through Headline Land"

(Being the Diary of Gustav Bauerfeldt, War Correspondent of the *Berliner Rundschau*)

(Synopsis:—In 1920 Gustav Bauerfeldt, War Correspondent of the "Berliner Rundschau," is in this country reporting the great war between the United States and the Allies for his paper. On his arrival the Japanese and Mexicans have already begun their invasion of the States. The Panama Canal is destroyed July 14th. This is followed by England's declaration of war against the American Republic. The Mexicans overrun Texas and the Japanese are triumphant on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco is attacked; the Californians are expelled from their state. The "hyphenated" Americans prepare to save their country.)

CONGRESSMAN O'HAGAN stayed no longer on the night of the 16th than was necessary to see the work in full and glorious swing. Then he took the midnight train to Washington, and ere the sun was high was in conference with the leaders of Congress.

The Senate and the House of Representatives assembled at noon on the 17th with the situation well in the hands of the leaders.

Bluff old Champ Clark, Speaker of the House; Representative Kitchin, the Democratic Floor Leader, and the grizzled Jim Mann, Republican Floor Leader, in turn made brief, powerful appeals for the quick adoption of necessary measures of defense. With genuine emotion these men referred briefly and bitterly to the treachery of the enemies, and the faults and blindnesses of the rulers and politicians of the country. There was no indecision in the attitude they now assumed and the steps they now proposed to make up for past faults and to meet the present situation. A huge war appropriation was passed, a great bond issue in small denominations ordered, and many public works, for which money had already been appropriated, were ordered stopped. Provision was made for increasing the army and the militia, a small Congressional Committee was appointed to assist the War Department in the purchase and manufacture of equipment, and power was vested in them to compel manufacturers to make necessary articles of a military nature, and to sell such things to the Government at satisfactory prices, under threat of confiscation of plant and product at prices set by the Congressional Committee. The Constitutionality of this law was not brought into question, nor was it left possible for any legal action to halt the purposed processes or call them into question till after the fact. It was felt that no court would dare question the interpretation of the Constitution as demanding primarily the conservation of the safety of the Nation; and it was well understood that the venerable Fundamental Law, which in ordinary times stands like Gibraltar, was quite used to being treated as a vital, pragmatic principle in times of crisis.

Among the other measures passed was a Volunteer Law, framed by O'Hagan but introduced by Mr. Kitchin. It provided for the acceptance by the Government of the services of Volunteer companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under their own selected officers, organized as nearly as possible on the lines of the standard American army units, uniformed as nearly as possible in conformity with the regular fatigue uniform of the army. These Volunteer organizations were to be subject to the command of the highest regular army commanders in their districts, but were to have the option of staying within their home districts, as specifically delimited in the bill, or of going out of those districts as their own officers might decide. They were to be paid by the Government, a small salary per man for drill attendance, the regular army pay for active service. Finally, it was provided, with as much deference as possible to the Constitution, that all employers whose business was in any degree inter-State, who availed themselves in a business way of the United States mail, or advertised in newspapers or other publications which were carried by the United States mail, must continue the pay of employees who were absent in actual military duty for certain specified periods, and in case of absence for longer periods, must continue such employees on their rolls and restore them to their positions upon their discharge from service.

"A huge war appropriation was passed"

By specific provision of this bill, the Volunteers then encamped and in process of enrollment in New York were designated the First and Second American Volunteers, and their home territory was limited to the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont. By specific provision, Shawn O'Hagan was made commander of these two brigades, with the title of Brigadier-General. There was no bar to the organization of other Volunteer units in the same territory, but O'Hagan was to command all Volunteers in his district, under the regular army General in command of the Department of the East.

The Senate, meanwhile, had undertaken no legislative work, but, pending the arrival of the House Bills, had listened to forceful and bitter speeches. All parties and persuasions joined in bitter denunciations of the Pacifists. Alas, how belated was this return to reason and patriotism! The climax was reached when, after the speeches of Senators Kern, Lewis and O'Gorman, the Democratic Leaders, and Senators Penrose and Cummings, respectively leaders of the Conservative Republicans and the Progressive Republicans, and after the thrilling denunciations of England by Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Borah, of Idaho, two men who had always suspected the English purposes, John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, were supported into the chamber. Both of these veterans and venerable legislators were now old and very feeble; both had risen from sick beds to attend this session. Both had been the spokesmen of Anglophilism and of Pacifism; and now, in speeches which hushed the chamber, each made, in sorrow and shame, his recantation.

Then the Clerk of the House appeared, accompanied by delegations of the leaders of both parties. The House Bills were read and passed. It was a splendid demonstration of how Congress could do business when it wanted to. Immediately upon the passage of the last bill, a delegation of Senators and Representatives, one hundred strong, carried the measures in person to the White House, where the President, apprised by the leaders of the nature of the bills and fully agreeing on the urgency of the situation, at once affixed his signature to each. The ceremony was one of solemn silence.

The next day Brigadier-General Shawn O'Hagan was back in New York. The city authorities opened all the parks to the Volunteers as drill-grounds, and arranged for the drilling of platoons of policemen and firemen.

But the marvel of the city was the speed with which arms, ammunition and uniforms were produced. It was revealed that the leaders who had foreseen the situation that now existed had raised sufficient funds—chiefly among Irish contractors and German brewers—to secure several thousand stands of arms and a great supply of ammunition, as well as hundreds of thousands of blank cartridges. It was not known till later that this had been possible only by making the munitions manufacturers believe that the purchasers were agents of a South American Government. Furthermore, options had been secured on the outputs of certain mills and factories making grey flannel shirts, khaki shirts and khaki trousers. From the first days, therefore, thanks to the hyphenated-Americans, the Volunteer recruits had the advantage to their *morale* of drilling in a sort of uniform, with rifles; of practising tactics and maneuvers to the accompaniment of the martial music of blank cartridges; and of practising target and volley firing with real ammunition in the larger parks. Under a provision of the Volunteer Law, funds were immediately drawn from the sub-treasury for the purchase of sturdy shoes, cartridge belts and bandoliers, haversacks, canteens, puttees, caps, and more rifles and ammunition; and the generous contributions of the Volunteers themselves, and of the citizens, put large sums of money at the disposal of the commanders of these forces.

Other companies and regiments were organized independently of the First and Second Volunteers, but in co-operation with them and under the energetic management of General O'Hagan and a staff of competent men. In other cities much the same development took place, but nowhere quite so energetically and successfully as in the great city of New York.

CHAPTER IX.

NEW YORK BOMBARDED—THOUSANDS DEAD AND DYING—BIG BUILDINGS DESTROYED!

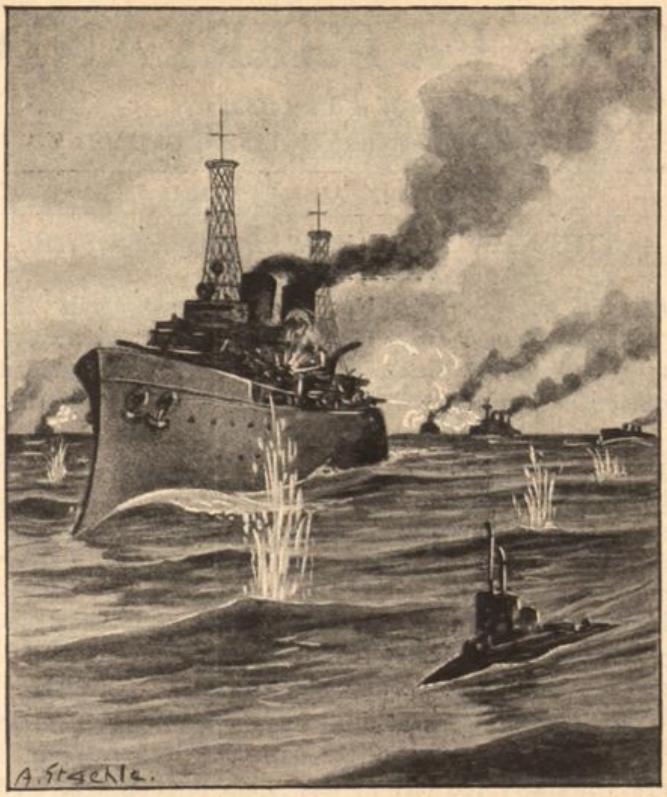
At dawn on the 18th of July a British fleet presented its compliments to Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, in the form of 15-inch shells.

Fort Hancock returned the compliment with a few 16-inch projectiles. No damage was done on either side. The excitement in New York did not approach panic, because every effort was made to re-assure the people as to the adequacy of our coast defenses. Besides, the great dreadnoughts *New York* and *Brooklyn* were in the harbor, the latter, to be sure, just out of dry-dock in the Navy Yard in her home city, and not in commission. Also the good light cruisers *Hudson* and *Chesapeake* were in the Bay, and the two new sea-going submarines *Sampson* and *Schley*. One older submarine was in commission and three were undergoing alterations at the Navy Yard.

Little did the people understand how valueless a few ships, even of the best type, are when confronted by an overpowering fleet. The function of a navy is to overwhelm the enemy on the high seas by being concentrated in superior force at every point of contact; but the American Navy was scattered, some, as we have seen in the Canal, blockaded, others in Chesapeake Bay, New York Harbor, Delaware Bay and Boston Harbor—all blockaded!

During the 18th, 19th and 20th the English ships did nothing but let New York and all ships attempting to enter or leave it know that there was an effective blockade in force. To be sure, many of the ships were familiar with the situation, for had not America submitted to an English blockade of New York and other ports by the English Navy in 1914-15, sometimes beyond the three-mile limit, sometimes within it?

On the 19th the *Hudson* dashed out and drew the fire of the enemy in an attempt to give one of the older submarines a chance to strike, but the ruse was discovered and the submarine had to return with eager destroyers on her track. The *Hudson* was hit several times and returned with a list to port. Also, two torpedoes from as many pursuing destroyers, passing close astern, warned her of the danger of such small tactics.



"A British fleet presented its compliments to Fort Hancock"

The harbor was pretty adequately mined to a point a little beyond Sandy Hook, which was protection as far as it went, but how miserably inadequate that was appeared very soon.

On the night of the 20th the residents of a prosperous neighborhood near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were startled by a terrific explosion.

Fear quickly changed to panic and hysteria as another, another, and another explosion occurred, and it was learned that giant shells were falling among the quiet homes of New York's chief residential Borough, slaughtering men, women and children as they slept or walked the streets, as they talked in groups in saloons or light refreshment parlors, as they applauded moving pictures of the American Army and Navy.

Tens of thousands of terror-stricken citizens rushed hither and thither, many of them in night-clothes. As the terrible nature of their danger dawned upon them, the idea of escaping to New York possessed all minds, and streets, elevated and subway cars were jammed with hysterical, struggling crowds. Companies of Volunteers, who had been drilling in Prospect and Fort Green parks, did what they could to prevent accident and quiet panic; but all night those merciless shells exploded here, there, everywhere, unpredictable, unavoidable, blind and terrible in their might and fury.

From Forts Hancock and Hamilton the bambardment could, of course, be heard, and from the former, dim flashes from the devastating guns could be seen, and indicated that it was being carried on from a point near Rockaway Beach. For hours the bigger guns on Sandy Hook fired through the night, but aim was impossible. In the morning the fleet withdrew out of range, but from the decks of the ships arose squadrons of air-craft which soared away toward Brooklyn, where, hovering low, they noted calmly the destruction wrought, and returning, reported to their fleet. Again they flew over Brooklyn, hovering and circling for hours, dropping little balls of soot and little flakes of glittering tinsel. Long since, English secret agents had made lists of the chief objects of destruction in New York, together with maps showing their distance from Rockaway, and the airmen were now confirming the naval officers' calculations as to ranges. Improved instruments made it possible to follow the heights and distances of the planes and to make notes by which the guns would be fired in the dark.

(The next installment will deal with the war on the Eastern coast.)

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1915

THE NEW YORK *WORLD* VERSUS *THE FATHERLAND*

THE story in the New York *World* about *The Fatherland* refutes itself. The context of the letters of July 1st conclusively proves that no German official had any control over the policy of my paper.

These publications are only another effort on the part of the friends and propagandists of Great Britain to thwart the presentation of the truth concerning Germany and her cause in the United States, and to intimidate those who are sincerely trying to combat British misrepresentations. There is nothing in the "copyrighted" documents (the copyrighting of stolen documents is a new industry by the way) to warrant the deductions sought to be drawn from them.

With every means of cable communication the world over under the control of the Allies, with the American press literally fed day by day upon false and garbled reports of the progress of the war, and manufactured tales of atrocities and faked peace-offerings by Germany, all intended to impair her credit and prestige and alienate sympathy, it was not only proper but it was her highest duty that she should seek the means of neutralizing these influences so that the American people—always just when they know the facts—might be able to judge between the contending interests.

There is nothing startling and certainly nothing improper in such an effort. It is quite as unfortunate for America as for Germany that the latter has not had the means of getting its case before the people to the end that a better understanding could be reached. I find nothing in all these sensationally paraded disclosures through the medium of stolen documents to justify their publication, or the unwarranted inferences that are craftily sought to be drawn from them.

Each side in this terrible world conflict is seeking the moral support of this great nation. The most powerful machinery the world has ever known for reaching and influencing public opinion is in the hands of one of the contestants and every effort of the other to get a hearing is decried and held up to our reprehension. All that these documents show, is that Germany and the German-Americans who want fair play, are trying to get a hearing against the subterranean influences that are behind the control of most sources of news.

I have carefully looked over the "revelations" in the *World*, and I have ransacked my own memory; I can find in neither anything incompatible with my integrity as a publicist or my loyalty as an American citizen. The business and the editorial policy of *The Fatherland* rest entirely in my hands; there is no arrangement with any one else yielding even an iota of its independence.

The Fatherland was not founded by the German Government, or directly or indirectly with its aid to the extent of a single dollar, or a single subscription. It was founded by me with the aid of two or three other American friends, without assistance or suggestion from any foreign or official source. *The Fatherland* had been in existence and was flourishing when Mr. Albert and Dr. Dernburg arrived in this country, and before I had ever met either of them.

The very growth of *The Fatherland* has caused the enmity of powerful interests. The British Government, both in the House of Commons and through the British Embassy in Washington, has officially announced its intention to attempt to bring about its suppression, as has already been done in Canada and Great Britain.

In the purloined letter of July 1, 1915, Mr. Albert makes clear that neither he nor any one—even remotely connected with the German Government—had any interest in or exercised any influence whatsoever over the policies of *The Fatherland*. As a *condition* of financial aid he says: "We must have an understanding regarding the policy which you will pursue, *which we have not asked heretofore.*" I absolutely rejected the conditions suggested by Mr. Albert.

Mr. Albert's desire to influence our policy was not prompted by and must not be ascribed to any improper motive. He was of the opinion that our attitude was too vigorous. He insisted as a condition of any support that I refrain from attacking the Administration, and repeatedly objected to my attitude in that respect.

I told Mr. Albert that much as I valued his advice and suggestions, I must be guided by my conscience and judgment in this matter, and declined to accede to his requests in that particular. The result was that the arrangement outlined in the letter of July 1st fell through. That was the only demand made as a condi-

AMERICA—1915

By William Ellery Leonard

(The author of this fine poem is a distinguished American scholar and poet. His sense of justice and candor, however, compels him now to give expression to his hatred of our hyprocrisy and cant. Prof. Leonard's poem eloquently expresses our criticism of the recent American note to Austria-Hungary.)

PLAIN words may do for times like these:
If in our ignorance and ease
We blaspheme truth beyond the seas,
And name those sons
Embattled for Germania's peace—
Barbarians, Huns;

If in our greed we cannot feel
The marvel of the blows they deal,
And must, a workshop commonweal,
With brawn and breath
Triple that ring of fire and steel
By selling death;

Let us not patch our ugly Cause
By mouthing to mankind old saws
On "righteousness" and "moral laws,"
Nor longer chant
"Humanity" with self-applause
And craven cant.

tion of further support and that I declined. The only support my paper has ever received has been in the form of subscriptions to a very limited extent. The $250, the receipt of which is acknowledged in my letter, falls under this head and is so entered on the books of *The Fatherland*. In view of a total circulation of 75,000, this can hardly be regarded as very startling.

We have no intention to curry favor with the Administration in Washington or with Mr. Albert's Government in Berlin. Our sole desire is to properly represent and protect the interests of the United States as a neutral nation and to be the mouthpiece in the English language of American citizens of German descent. Our first number contained a declaration of principles. From these principles we have not deviated one hair's breadth at any time from the first number to the last, and have no intention of doing so.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

HOKE SMITH PIERCES THE BRITISH PLOT TO RUIN SOUTH

United States Senator From Georgia Warns All America

IN a speech which ought to be read by every American, Hoke Smith, before an assemblage of leading exporters and importers at the Biltmore, revealed the tremendous plot of Great Britain to ruin the South and demoralize the entire market for cotton. Senator Smith tore to tatters the sophistry of Sir Edward Grey.

"On March 12," said Senator Smith, "Great Britain published the celebrated order in council that announced in five separate propositions the policy of Great Britain and her purpose to stop the commercial rights of neutrals. It was served upon our State Department March 15. It took me a day or two of time to realize fully what it meant. When I completely grasped it I felt that the time for detailed negotiations had passed, and the only thing to be done was to say to Great Britain: 'Revoke that order. You trample upon the sovereign rights of the people of the United States as a neutral country. You cease to treat us as neutrals, and if you maintain it you shall have no more neutral commerce with us.'"

Sir Edward Grey's "precedent" was fully explained by the Senator from Georgia. "The three cases referred to in the British note are the Bermuda, the Springbock case and the *Peterhoff* or Matamoros case. It has been claimed in English papers and stated in some American papers that the United States blockaded neutral ports during the Civil War. Gentlemen, the United States never did anything of the sort. It never blockaded a neutral port or pretended to do so. The United States Government never blockaded Nassau. No declaration of blockade was ever issued and no pretense of blockade was ever made, and no seizure of a vessel was sustained upon the ground that there was a blockade.

"The Supreme Court of the United States laid down the rule, not that we could blockade Nassau, but that where the goods left Great Britain starting on their journey nominally for Nassau, but in reality to go farther by water, running the blockade in Charleston, and that if they were engaged in running the blockade they could be seized in any port of their journey; that was the decision.

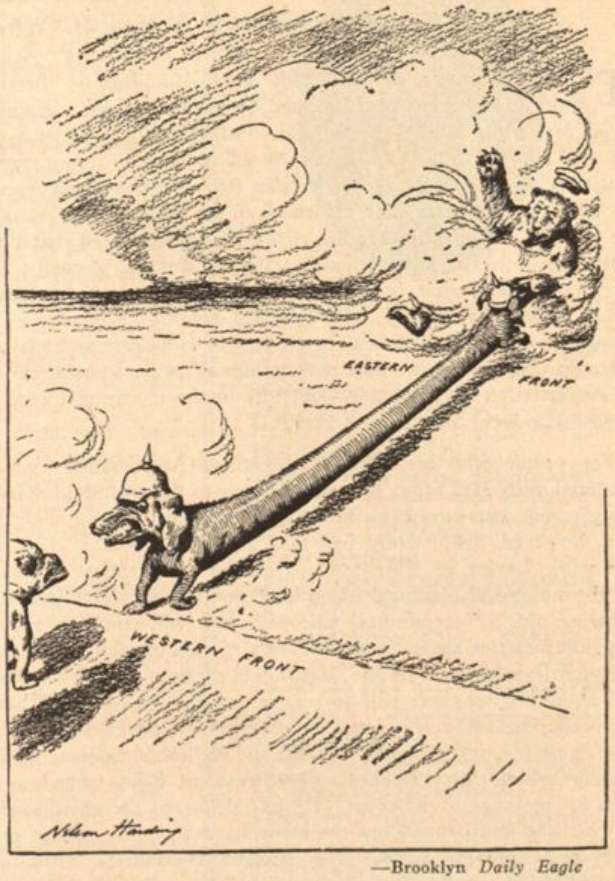
"Now, these are the two decisions that furnish the basis of a claim that our Government did during the Civil War what Great Britain is doing now. But we don't stop there. There is a third case that I am bringing to your attention—the *Peterhoff* or the Matamoros case. The *Peterhoff* was a vessel that sailed from London to Matamoros, which is just across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Tex. That vessel was seized, taken into New York and was condemned by the District Court. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the District Court. I wish every newspaper would explain to the people of the United States the facts in this case.

"Now, mark me, the *Peterhoff* sailed for Matamoros. It had a cargo of three different characters: Absolute contraband, conditional contraband and non-contraband. The only goods the Supreme Court held were the absolute contraband. The Supreme Court ruled that the blockade did not extend to Matamoros and could not extend to it; that Matamoros was a neutral port in a neutral country, and that the United States could not blockade a neutral port. They held further that the fact that the non-contraband goods were going into Texas was no reason for interfering with them; that the fact that the conditional contraband goods were going into Texas was no reason to interfere. Because it did not show that it was for the use of the Confederate army and the Supreme Court decided in favor of the non-contraband goods, and the Supreme Court declared that such shipments impaired greatly the blockade and the law required to decide that this cargo of non-contraband and conditional contraband could go on by rail into Texas and that it could only be stopped where it was shown where it intended to be entered into the South through a blockaded port. I have taken the precaution to bring with me the language of the Supreme Court to read it to you. You will find the case in 5th Wallace. . . .

"And now, my fellow-citizens, with the unmistakable action of Great Britain, with the unmistakable violation of our rights by Great Britain, what do they propose? English arrogance could scarcely go further. They ask that we arbitrate. Arbitrate what? Every decision of the British courts sustains us. Every declaration of the British foreign courts sustain us. The action of the delegates to the conference in London sustain us. Great Britain knows she has no right to do it. They do not say in their letter that they are violating the rules of international law. Sir Edward Grey would not sign such a paper, and yet they wish this illegal conduct to continue while the war continues. Of course, they will lose finally in the arbitration, and will themselves be anxious to have the decision rendered that a neutral port cannot be blockaded by a belligerent, and Great Britain has always insisted upon that doctrine. But their time is up, they have stopped our commerce while the records show that they have sent the very goods into Holland and the blockaded ports that they have refused to let our merchants ship. I repudiate the suggestion of an arbitration of such an unmistakable right unless Great Britain agrees to suspend the violation of a law pending the arbitration."

THE CARTOON OF THE WEEK

A DOUBLE-HEADER



—Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

IT'S A LONG WAY TO BERLIN

Another comfort has been taken from the Allies.

The Prussian Government regularly issues full casualty lists, and the figures of these are promptly sent by the correspondents and news-bureaus to America and to the enemies of Germany. The total losses of Prussia alone, according to these figures, is already about one million and a half men. But now it is disclosed that more than half of this total is accounted for by duplication. Thus, men who are included in one list as missing will appear in the next list as slightly wounded, seriously wounded, or dead; men reported in one list as seriously wounded are given in a subsequent bulletin as dead. Thus, when the actual evidence is sifted, the Prussian losses dwindle to less than 700,000, of whom the much greater number are but slightly wounded, and will be available for further military service.

It's a long way to Berlin!

THE REAL CHARLES W. ELIOT

By Dr. Edmund von Mach, Author of "What Germany Wants" and "Germany's Point of View"

THE FATHERLAND of July 28th devoted a page to President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, and by printing, without comment, what Mr. Eliot said of Germany in 1913, side by side, with what he said of her in 1914-15, administered to him the most scathing criticism possible. Lest people imagine that the intervening year had brought Mr. Eliot further information, on the strength of which he had felt obliged to alter his views, it may be stated that this is not the case. Mr. Eliot knew exactly as little of Germany, from first-hand observation, in 1913, when he praised her, as he knew in 1914-15 when he blamed her. Even to-day his knowledge of the actual Germany of the twentieth century is so meagre and hazy that a Harvard professor, who sat next to him at dinner some weeks ago, characterized it as laughable—and this professor, by the way, is a dyed-in-the-wool Yankee.

For people who are neither hypnotized Anglomaniacs nor acquainted with Mr. Eliot, this would seem to dispose of him and to relegate his war utterances to the discard heap. Those who know him, however, instinctively feel that this is impossible. Say what one will, Charles W. Eliot remains one of the grandest Americans of the nineteenth century. Nor is it possible to claim that he is growing old. Five minutes' talk with him will convince anybody that his faculties are as keen as ever. A man of eighty, he carries himself straight as an arrow. His step is springy. His eye is bright, and about his lips there still hovers, when he is gracious, that hauntingly alluring smile of years ago. The writer sat at the inauguration exercises of President Hazard, of Wellesley College, in 1901, exactly behind Miss Hazard when President Eliot turned to her with his message of welcome. He had delivered the chief address, in which he had pointed out the many hardships of a college president, and suddenly facing Miss Hazard, continued: "But, Miss Hazard, I bid you be of good cheer," and he smiled his half-impersonal smile, and told her of the great joy in doing the things that are hard and worth while.

The doing of things that are hard—this was Mr. Eliot's forte. He was a doer all his life until recently, and neither Harvard University, nor America, nor for that matter colleges in any English-speaking country, will ever be able to repay in full the debt they owe to him. His achievements are enormous. They are much greater than people appreciate. Just at present many colleges are busy trying to tear down what he has builded. But his foundations are too strong, and like the pyramids of Egypt they will withstand the attacks of the Vandals. He found a poor, English College, and left a great university, not perfect by any means, but imbued with the ideals of scholarship.

To the Americans at large, however, Mr. Eliot became best known not as the great doer, but as the great talker and writer. He is one of the illustrious masters of the English speech. The simplicity of his diction is marvelous. Seemingly never at a loss for a word he places his ideas before the reader or hearer so succinctly that his utterances convey the impression of finality. This ease of speech is Mr. Eliot's fatal gift. It prevents him, and has always prevented him, from recognizing the complexity of ideas really worth while. Hypnotized as it were by the simplicity of his own style he has even refused to see those evanescing subtleties which no written or spoken word can catch. Refused to see them, when he wrote or spoke! But when he was in his proper element of doing the things that are hard, then he felt them, and acted by them, and that is why he is a great man.

A few instances may illustrate this point. Nobody perhaps wrote so scathingly of the Classics, and made the study of Greek and Latin appear so unnecessary as President Eliot. And yet, so long as he was at the helm, Harvard had the strongest classical department in the country, if not in the world. Greenough, Goodwin, Allen, Warren, Wright, White and Morgan were men who had no equals anywhere. The real scholars had to come to Harvard if they wished to learn Greek and Latin; and the very presence of those big men on the Harvard faculty was a daily proof of the essential value of the Classics.

In writing on the subject, Mr. Eliot started with a popular notion and reduced it to a simple doctrine. In grappling with a complex idea in his capacity of an active executive he steered clear of shallow reasoning and *did* right.

It was the same with athletics. Nobody, for instance, was more unsparing with his criticism of football than he. But, although he had the power to stop the game, he permitted it to thrive. The major sports grew the stronger in Harvard under the fostering care of committees appointed by him, the more vehemently he criticized them in his annual reports.

And anybody who takes the pains to read again Mr. Eliot's inaugural address of fifty years ago will find the same curious incongruity there between what he stated in beautiful simplicity the relations between an under-graduate college and a graduate school should be, and what he in the field of practical endeavor actually made them.

Strange as it may seem, in view of everything that President Eliot has recently said against Germany, the writer would nevertheless be perfectly willing to have President Eliot sit in a commission to suggest terms of peace, if such a commission could be brought about. Mr. Eliot would then again be in his proper element of doing the things that are hard.

The men who have valiantly espoused the cause of Germany in this country are convinced that the welfare of America depends on a just appreciation of things as they are. It is, therefore, desirable that they also should see things and men in their proper light. Mr. Eliot has offended their sensibilities and, as even his admirers must confess, the dictates of truth and justice by his intemperate judgment of Germany, which is based on second-hand knowledge as nobody knows better than he. To deny him, however, the claim of greatness in his own proper sphere would be treating him as unjustly as he has treated Germany.

One final observation forces itself upon those desirous of solving the Eliot enigma. How is it possible for a man who is great in one field to show himself so exceedingly weak in another without apparently being conscious of it? Everybody knows that this is not infrequent with the great men of action in America. They are great, thanks to their moral strength. And they are weak because they are lacking general first-hand information and an all-round education.

The higher education in America is too much specialized, and even our best authorities reason almost exclusively from premises supplied to them by others. The number of Americans who do their own thinking without crutches, as it were, is exceedingly small. One of our most successful museum executives would no more dare to pronounce a picture or a statue genuine without the authority of some great European scholar than he would attempt to cross the room with a broken leg.

When the European war broke out the vast majority of American scholars felt the ideas involved to be too complex to permit themselves an independent judgment. They did what they had always done, that is to say, they leaned on the authority of some great European. Unfortunately for them they selected the man whom Dr. Conybeare, of Oxford University, has characterized as "that sinister liar," Sir Edward Grey. Nobody can change the habits of a life time. Men who are not accustomed to reason from first-hand knowledge, and whose over-specialized education makes it impossible for them to check the accuracy of news in other departments than their own, will go on, being right or wrong, according to the success they have in picking out their authority.

The greatest need of America in the troublous times ahead of her is of leaders who can do their own thinking from *first-hand* information. The errors of even so great a man as Charles W. Eliot prove the danger of *second-hand* information presented on the authority of some "illustrious" foreigner.

NEWS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

On the 85th Anniversary of Emperor-King Francis Joseph

By Consul ERNEST LUDWIG
Author of "Austria-Hungary and the War" and Other Books

THE great war has supplied the world with numerous surprises. It has blasted hopes and disappointed expectations. The starvation of Germany and Austria-Hungary into submission was one of the great hopes of the Allies. This hope has been blasted so effectively that even the pro-Ally papers have seen the futility of using it as an argument against the prediction of victory for the Central Powers. The disintegration of Austria-Hungary and collapse of Germany's ally was another of the most dearly cherished expectations of our allied antagonists. This expectation also was cruelly destroyed.

There is another hope—if this term may be used to designate the motive for the repeated predictions of Emperor-King Francis Joseph's imminent death—which was blasted. How often has it not been freely predicted with regard to the future destinies of the Monarchy, since the 28th of July last?

On the 18th of August the venerable head of the Dual Monarchy will have terminated his 84th year of age Had the griefs of this great world drama borne his strength down, this would have seemed natural enough. The naturalness of it probably prompted the hopes of our allied enemies. I do not charge them with deliberately wishing his death, although in saying this, I am conscious of making a charitable statement. I charge them, however, of wishing for it, because of the desired effects on his realm.

Francis Joseph is not what could be styled a man of iron. He is merely a man of healthy structure. An emperor and king who has lived the life of a healthy man. His mind has been just as sound as his body. He has eternally striven to maintain a harmonious co-operation between both. Therein lies the secret of his longevity. Therein lies also the secret of his great successful reign, for a man of healthy body and mind will radiate an atmosphere of health over all those, who are called upon to work out the destinies of his countries jointly with him. History will definitely establish that he has given his people a sound and sane rule. Americans are, of course, wont to consider the republican form of government, as the only sane and healthy principle of rule. This conclusion may, however, have been reached owing to geographical and historical conditions. An Austro-Hungarian republic would be an absurd impossibility. The American Republic may be—and that we gladly admit—the most successful melting pot of all the various races and nationalities of Europe, which come to its shores as immigrants. Her example, however, could not be duplicated in Austria-Hungary, whither the descendants of 15 or more nationalities have not immigrated, but where they have lived together, side by side, for over a thousand years. A monarchical rule was best adapted to keep these nationalities firmly together. A historical past of over a thousand years must naturally leave its imprint on any political conglomeration. It is natural that compromises had to be effected between these various populations. It is equally natural that the potential qualities of certain of the races—the German in Austria and the Magyar in Hungary—had to bring them to the fore. Within the boundaries of the Monarchy there may have been factional strife from time to time, but Americans, who show impartial judgment, would be surprised to find out for themselves how these strifes really have been exaggerated in descriptions of biased authors or interested parties.

There is one thing which they would find out very soon and this is: that the German, Pole, Bohemian, etc., of Austria is just as fond of his Emperor, as the Magyar, Croatian, Roumanian, etc., of Hungary is of his King. All love their country, all adore their sovereign. Political malcontents, who make contrary statements from abroad, have mostly, if not exclusively, had to vent some private grudge, or else are habitual faultfinders.

No man in Austria-Hungary, who is not of the criminal class, will speak of Francis Joseph in other terms than those of the highest admiration and frankest love. Francis Joseph will go down in history as the most popular ruler that Austria-Hungary ever had. He will also go down as the most unselfish monarch ever in existence. The number of private sorrows and family griefs that have befallen him, are countless and yet has anybody ever heard any complaint or recrimination from his lips on their account? When an expression of grief came, it touched upon the griefs that visited his people, not his own. He seems to be the personification of all the broadest altruism that any human being can be capable of. The great war has brought this to the surface more conspicuously than any other event before it.

The great world catastrophe is terribly wearing on the mind of this great sufferer. He has not willed it. He has done all in his power to avoid it. In declaring war on Servia, he followed the unanimous voice of his people. He would have betrayed his conscience and his oath had he not followed it. His natural strength of mind and his unshaken belief in ultimate victory and in the future of Austria-Hungary are to-day two of the strongest mainstays of the Dual Monarchy. His death, which may God hold off a long time yet to come, will in no way bring about the disruption of Austria-Hungary, but his life until the glorious end of the war at least will be one of the blessings of Providence.

HOW TO STOP THE WAR

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A Call for Divine Aid for the German and Austrian Cause

Issued by H. Reisinger

Realizing the fact that almost the whole world is warring against Germany and Austria-Hungary, seeking their destruction, and believing in the righteousness of their cause in the sight of God, which is proved by the fact that God's blessing has evidently been with them, and which is testified to by their numerous victories against great odds, and for which the Kaisers and a number of their God-fearing officers have often publicly given all honor and glory to God, and for which they have been as often publicly jeered at by their enemies and sympathizers, *therefore,* I call upon all Christians believing in the righteousness of the German and Austro-Hungarian cause to unite the rulers and people of these countries in *earnest* and *continuous* prayer that this horrible war may soon end in victory to their cause, building our hopes not upon our own righteousness, but upon the merits of our Redeemer who has commanded us "to cast all our care upon Him," and upon the fact that the Lord of Hosts will not allow His name to be mocked, nor those to be put to shame who put their trust in Him, but that for His name's sake He will hear our petitions for "not unto us, not unto us but unto Thy name be the glory."

In connection with this we must also offer up our heartfelt prayers that Our Heavenly Father may in mercy (for we also deserve punishment) give wisdom and patience to our people and all those in authority, that our beloved land may be spared the horrors of war, and that He may also deal in like manner with all other countries not yet involved.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck
Berlin Correspondent

War Trenches in Berlin

IT surely has been a good idea to show the public at home models of trenches in actual size against an admission fee, the proceeds of which go to the benefit of the families of the soldiers. These trenches have been constructed near Berlin and are identical with those at the front, equipped with machine guns, shields and field glasses and are a great attraction, especially for the school children. The line of approaches, listening galleries and trenches proper, which have been constructed at the outskirts of the famous Grunewald, a big fir forest near Berlin, not far from where the big Doeberitz Highway continues from Charlottenburg, are several miles long and only distinguish themselves from the regular trenches at the front by the fact that they are not cut out so deep as the later, and that they are not equipped with bomb-proof roofs. Otherwise, however, they are exactly equipped as those used in actual warfare, and they were also built by reserves for the purpose of training them thoroughly in this new branch of the service and get familiar with this line of work before they are sent to the front.

The visitor is taken through the trenches and sergeant or officers explain everything to him. The stragetic idea of this plant was that the army succeeded in driving the enemy out of the Grunewald and that it now was up to defend the outskirts of the forest and the railroad against possible attempts of the enemy to recapture same. To this end all unevenness of the ground was cleverly utilized and a connecting trench dug from the forest which, owing to the fact that its entrance is entirely covered by trees, cannot be shelled by an enemy. Also the further line of the approaches and listening galleries which always run in zigzag line, are constructed as much hidden from view as possible and manifestly explain the whole trench fighting. Facing the trenches are the grass-covered parapets. Every few yards flanking-traverses are built which are to prevent exploding shells from scattering their splinters far around. At distances of 20 to 30 yards from one another there are observation posts in the trenches from which the observer can see the territory through small gaps far around without being seen himself by the enemy. Small periscopes are also placed there, instruments with oblique mirrors, permitting a very clear view over the parapet without the necessity of raising the head over it. Far advanced are the listening galleries from where electrical alarms lead to the file-leader, to the major, and further to the cover where the reserves are.

Constructed exactly as at the front and on a gigantic scale are the covers. These offer bomb-proof quarters for fifty men, fitted with all conveniences. There is a bench made of two boards and a small pine stem; shelves are everywhere for placing helmets, rifles and canned goods. Everything is made extremely simple, but very serviceable and practical. The officers' quarters, which are more elaborate, are equipped with tables; the sergeant-major has his office with a drop window. There is even a bath room with a stove. That cleanliness is expected everywhere is shown by a sign in front of one of the bomb-proof covers reading: "Please clean your shoes before stepping on the parquet floor." A letter box made of a cigar box shows the inscription "Field Post." Plenty of comical inscriptions and plastic representations show the good humor of the German soldier. The cover of the Captain contains a great number of signal apparatus; nearby is also the telephone exchange. All rooms are lighted with electricity.

The trench is protected against hostile attacks in a very efficient manner. The visitor notes barb wire entanglements on which empty tin cans are suspended. The latter serve the purpose of warning the observer through their rattling in case the enemy should attempt at night to cut through them. A terrible sight is the pitfall. Big, smooth wall funnels are dug in the ground, and from the bottom of the pit a sharp pointed stake stares into the face of the person above it. A dreadful means of warding off the enemy when we consider that these pits are loosely covered with brushwork so that the onrushing enemy is simply devoured by them. Although mines and explosives which are so much used in the present war, are naturally not shown here, the visitor gets a very good idea of how it looks at the front. One immediately understands that the whole present warfare tends towards making oneself entirely unseen and inaccessible to the enemy. For that reason the positions of motor batteries are changed after each few shots.

HON. HENRY VOLLMER OF IOWA, INDORSES *THE FATHERLAND*

The Editor of THE FATHERLAND:

Faultless in diction, fearless in spirit, frank and fair in statement, fruitful in ideas, THE FATHERLAND, in its consistent and effective fight for true Americanism and an honest neutrality, has been a constant joy and comfort to me during the many anxious hours of the fateful year just closed.

I must acknowledge that in its columns I found the inspiration for many an effort in Congress and elsewhere along the same general lines. We have made the same enemies, the unfair and unneutral pro-Ally press of this country and those individuals whose judgment is perverted by a highly over-cultivated Anglo-Saxon race prejudice, or by greed for the blood-stained profits of war contracts, and who have conspired to produce the unneutral attitude of our government and seek, if possible, its causeless and cowardly intervention in the war.

I would paraphrase the celebrated remark of General Bragg: I love THE

HON. HENRY VOLLMER

FATHERLAND, not only "for the enemies it has made," but for the many splendid friends it has made and out of the sentiment engendered in the comradeship in arms in a just and righteous cause.

Sincerely,

HENRY VOLLMER.

MADAME DE STAËL AND GERMAN LITERATURE

A STRIKING tribute to the influence of Germany upon the intellectual life of France, England and America during the nineteenth century is Professor Jaeck's "Mme. de Staël and the Spread of German Literature." (New York, Oxford University Press, 358 pp., cloth, 75 cents.) Written some time before the outbreak of the present war, this study marshals as evidence an overwhelming array of facts. The objective treatment of these is a silent refutation of the attacks made upon German culture and a reproach to those who in ignorance would deny to Germany any real share in the development of our country. Notable indeed is the contrast between the spirit of Mme. de Staël and the generations following, and those who today vie with each other in denouncing German culture. The book will fulfill its mission if it brings these critics to a realization of how those whom they most honour in their national literatures were not only open to German influence but found their inspiration in the literature of that country. It will avail these critics nothing to distinguish between a Germany before and after 1870. The present Germany, as the author points out in her preface, is the "product of the spirit of her great poets and thinkers, and the prophecy of Mme. de Staël, that the independence of the German mind, which she saw represented by Prussia, 'the country of thought,' would lay the foundation of the political independence of the German nation, has been fulfilled."

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By a curious coincidence the present book appears just a century after De l'Allemagne was published—in times as turbulent as those during which Mme. de Staël wrote. It brings a revival of the fundamental ideas of De l'Allemagne, as well as the fruits of their message in the literatures of the world. The author shows how these ideas have penetrated both civilized Europe and America, and in this light the present conflict becomes one between French and German methods of thought. How far the latter has penetrated this country is attested by countless American writers. George Bancroft, not too ardent an apostle of Germany, recognized this when he wrote: "It cannot be denied that German literature has come to exercise a great influence upon the intellectual character of Europe and America. We may lament over this fact or rejoice at it, according to our several points of view, but we cannot disguise from ourselves its existence. It is thrust upon our notice at every corner of the street; it stares us in the face from the pages of every literary journal. All the sciences own the power of that influence; on poetry and criticism it acts still more sensibly. Theology is putting on such a foreign look that we can scarcely recognize our old acquaintance under her masquerading Teutonic garb."

Based on sound scholarship and a wide knowledge of literature, the book is thoroughly readable, both for the scholar and the layman. Written at the suggestion and under the direction of Professor Julius Goebel of the University of Illinois, it is an important addition to the distinguished list of contributions of which he is either author or sponsor.

M. C. KIMBALL.

THE SINKING OF THE *ZENTA*
By Ernest Bruncken

IN the early days of the war, the allies celebrated as a great naval victory the sinking of the Austrian small cruiser *Zenta*, in the Adriatic.

Said the Captain of the *Zenta*, "Now make those engines go!
For the whole French fleet is upon us, and it's miles to Cattaro!"
They loomed grey upon the horizon: *Courbet*, twenty-three thousand tons—
And *Danton*, eighteen thousand, with her thundering twelve-inch guns.
And a dozen more French giants—for that is the way they fight—
While the *Zenta* had but two thousand, and her guns were small and light.
Her crew—stout sea-shore Croats—was firm as Dalmatian rock,
And her officers had the spirit of Tegetthoff's fighting stock.
Cried the Captain: "Now wireless quickly, that our friends to the North may know,
We are fighting the whole French navy! And then let the old ship go!
Go into port for safety or go to the bottom for death,
But never we'll yield to the Frenchmen, while the last man draws his breath!"
That day's work on the *Zenta* made each man's forehead drip,
And her builders had never imagined what speed there was in the ship.
But the enemy's monster cruisers were chasing her hard astern,
And from larboard side came others. The screams of gull and tern
Were loud upon the waters, as they scattered in heedless fright,
When the big guns raised their voices and the bombs began their flight.
They fell around the *Zenta* like rain on a tropical isle,
And her bow churned white the billows as she raced them mile on mile;
But at last with crashing thunder one burst in the good ship's heart,
And smashed her decks asunder, and made her steel plates part,
And she sank to the oozy bottom, and lies in the sticky slime,
With her guns thick-crusted by sea-shells to the end of our human time.
But wherever the French are sailing in all the Middle Seas,
There's a sound in the rise of the billows that makes their warm blood freeze,
And a feel in the breath of the wind waves, a moan in the engine's song,
That makes each Frenchman shudder as his great ship speeds along
Through the foam-flecked, dancing water, for every sailor knows
She is followed by ghostly avengers, by stern, undying foes,
Out of the wreck of the *Zenta*, where she lies in her wave-made bed,
For the Austrian spirit will never die, though Austrian men be dead;
And they'll give them another battle which the sailors cannot loose,
Who were not killed in an upright fight, but caught in a coward's noose.

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Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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on Belgian atrocities, which they laid at the door of Germany and scattered broadcast over the country through the American Press, was based on prejudice

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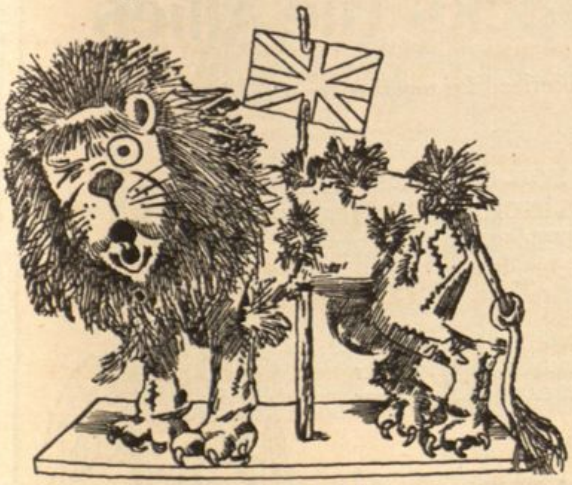

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